

WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable. Highest temperature yesterday, 81; lowest, 68. Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

TERRIFIC GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL; ALLIES SLOW UP, BUT CONTINUE TO ADVANCE; U. S. TROOPS FORM APEX OF ENTIRE FRONT

SUBWAY CREWS THREATEN HALT OF 'H' OPENING

Trainmen Object to Employment of Station Workers in Operating Line. AFFECTS WAGE STATUS Demand for Increases by 15,000 Also Worrying Officials of Interborough.

The possibility loomed large last night that the Interborough would be unable to put the new subway "H" in operation Thursday night, as was intended. Additional trainmen to the number of 300 must be found and the company's plan to utilize station men under 45 years old in the transportation service has aroused bitter opposition among both classes of employees. If the scheme is insisted upon it will result in the guards and station men quitting their jobs and seeking work elsewhere, so John A. Phelan, president of the Interborough of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees, said yesterday.

When Frank Hedley, the Interborough's vice-president and general manager, was told of this attitude on the part of the men, he said, according to Mr. Phelan, that the company had no intention of compelling the station men to work on trains. But if they did not express the belief that all of them within the age 50 by Congress as the new draft limit "could be forced out of their jobs automatically, if they waited for this to happen," Mr. Hedley said, the company would have already filed what is known as a "consent" with the Federal Railroad Administration, which would mean that the station men would be required to admit, as far as the company was concerned.

Fear Loss of Preferentials.

The difficulty over the employment of station men on trains has to do with preferentials acquired by both classes for continuous service. Station men who have worked on the "H" could be carried with them into the train service. The trainmen declare that this would result in the loss of preferentials earned by some of their number and that it cannot be tolerated.

A suggestion was made by the men that they would accept a change from the "H" to the subway "H" if the company would agree to carry them with them into the train service. The trainmen declare that this would result in the loss of preferentials earned by some of their number and that it cannot be tolerated.

The Interborough officials failed to "go upon the idea with favor. They declined to agree to the plan, that the elevated and subway lines were operated quite independently—that the people were kept separately and that they wished to keep the operating forces entirely distinct. So that plan for adjusting the difficulty and insuring the opening of the "H" system Thursday night went into the discard.

Station Men Hold Meeting.

The situation was being discussed last night at meetings of Transportation Local No. 9 and Station Department Local No. 5—both affiliated with the Interborough Employees' Association—held in Queensborough Hall, at 156 East Fourth-street, last night. Three hundred and fifty men in the latter branch of the association are affected by the position taken by the company, and it was said that they would probably reach a decision to-day as to whether they would consent to go on trains—despite the opposition of the trainmen—or whether they would stick to their present jobs and take the chance of being compelled to seek employment which would be regarded as essential by the draft board. Should the new draft age limit be raised to 40 or 45 years a large proportion of them would be included.

In addition to the problem of how to find enough trainmen for the opening of the "H" trains, the Interborough officials also are disturbed over the fact that the 15,000 employees have demanded a 40 per cent. increase in wages beginning September 1. The two-year working agreement, entered into at the time of the transit strike during the summer of 1916, expires August 31. New working agreements have been submitted to General Manager Hedley by all branches of the company. They were at work preparing the final draft of their proposed new wage scale last night.

Although a 40 per cent. raise has

EHRET, 83, WILL COME TO CLAIM HIS \$40,000,000

Brewer to Demand Return of Estate Seized by Custodian. BERLIN RESIDENCE CAUSE Case Parallel to That of Mrs. Busch—President Has Jurisdiction.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, July 30.—George Ehret, the New York brewer, is on his way back to this country from Germany for the purpose of instituting proceedings for the recovery of his \$40,000,000 estate, which was seized and sequestered several months ago by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. Ehret's return from Germany parallels the course taken by Mrs. Adolphus Busch, widow of the St. Louis brewer, whose vast holdings in this country also were seized by Mr. Palmer, and who now is seeking to regain control of the millions she inherited upon the death in Germany of Mr. Busch. Both contests, it is understood, will be predicated upon the contention that the sequestered estates are the property of American citizens.

Residence Is the Basis.

Seizure of the estates was based upon the determining clause of the alien property act, which makes residence and not citizenship the basis for seizure. Mr. Ehret's property was voluntarily reported to Mr. Palmer by his son, George Ehret, Jr., who retained administration of the estate, even after it passed officially within the control of the Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. Ehret celebrated his eighty-third birthday in April last. Declining health was given as the cause of his going to Germany, where he had been since started, and he has been there ever since. An investigation by the Federal authorities immediately after the alien property act was passed revealed he had been living continuously in Berlin, and it was upon that basis that Mr. Palmer took control of his property.

The inventory of the estate submitted by George Ehret, Jr., just before it passed into the control of the Government, showed that it consisted of approximately \$24,000,000 in real estate and \$16,000,000 of personal property. Mr. Ehret is a non-resident alien. The company was designated as depositories for the alien property custodian.

Some time after the bulk of the estate was taken by the custodian, it was discovered that two valuable pieces of real estate owned by him had been overlooked, and they were seized. They were the old Astoria Schuetzen Park in Queens, and an additional block of Queens realty.

Under the provisions of the act by which the estate was seized, a claim for its return to Mr. Ehret upon the fact of his return to this country, thus eliminating his alien enemy character, would automatically come within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. Under that provision of the act the President is empowered to return seized property if satisfied of the owner's American citizenship and his return to this country.

No information was available to-day as to when Mr. Ehret is likely to reach this country, or regarding the route by which he is returning. It was understood, however, that he probably will go first to Spain and then to Havana, the route taken by Mrs. Busch.

U. S. AIRMEN REPORT VICTORY.

See Their Opponent Plunge Down Within Enemy Lines. By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 30.—Lieut. A. H. Brooks of Framingham, Mass., and Lieut. David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., of the American aerial force report that they probably brought down an enemy airplane last night behind the German lines at Montsec, the same mountain which obscured Putnam's recent victory from observation, and consequently official credit.

The aviators saw their opponent plunge earthward, but the fog and clouds prevented them from observing the crash.

Millerand Sums Up War Aims of French

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. PARIS, July 30.—M. Millerand, former French Minister of War, writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says: "There are five words that sum up the conditions of a peace acceptable to the Allies. 'Prussian militarism must be destroyed.' The former Minister places first, as an indispensable condition of peace, the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine and the satisfaction of Italy's just irredentist claims. Rumania under the Hapsburg domination must be returned to the mother country and the independence of the Czechs and the Czech-Slovaks must be guaranteed. He lists also the restoration with reparation of Belgium, freedom for Serbia and the reconstruction of Poland. Until all these objects have been attained, he says, the United States and France will not stop.

ENEMY POWERS FACING A SPLIT

Germany and Austria Are at Loggerheads Over Polish Question. DOBRUDJA ALSO A THORN This Problem Causes High Feeling Between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, July 30.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the *Daily Express* telegraphs that trouble admittedly is brewing among the Central Powers, first, between Germany and Austria over the Polish question, and also between Bulgaria and Turkey regarding the Dobrudja.

Germany will not hear of the annexation of Poland by Austria in any form, whereas Austria is considering bringing the kingdom of Poland under the sceptre of the Hapsburgs as a vital necessity. It was hoped in Germany that once Count Czernin resigned as the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister no more would be heard of the Austro-Polish solution of the Polish question. Thus Austria was permitted to annex important Rumanian lands under the pretext of the safety of her frontiers.

No peaceful solution is in sight regarding Turkey and Bulgaria in the Dobrudja and Adrianople difficulties. Feeling is rising high both in Sofia and also in Constantinople. Zimmermann urges the Central Powers not to fight among themselves during the war, for otherwise what they so far have managed to gain probably will be lost.

Emil Zimmerman in the Berlin *Local-Anzeiger* that Count von Buri, another resigned Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is just as anxious as Count Czernin was about an Austro-Polish solution over which Austria seems likely to remain most obstinate.

The story of the fight for the possession of Meurcy farm, lying directly south of Serres, will long be remembered in the history of the division. The Germans on their withdrawal left behind a strong force of machine gunners and infantry. The Americans moved forward through the yellow wheat fields, which were sprayed and torn by bullets. But they advanced as though on a drill ground.

AUSTRIA READY FOR "HONORABLE PEACE"

New Premier Complains of Allies' Hostile Plans.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—"We are ready to conclude an honorable peace as soon as our opponents renounce their hostile plans aiming at our destruction or repression," said Baron von Hussarek, the new Austrian Premier, in presenting his Cabinet to the upper house of the Austrian Parliament, according to Vienna advices. He added, according to the despatch, that so far as the Central Powers are concerned the war is a defensive one.

"No long as our opponents take the standpoint of one-sided 'dictation,'" he continued, "there is nothing for us but to continue the war and carry it on so vigorously that it will be shortened. As in war, so in peace, Austria will play a leading role. Our alliance with Germany is a real affair of the heart and will deepen under the influence of peace. There is nothing menial in this alliance, the warlike content of which were forced upon the Central Powers by their opponents and will cease as soon as they extend the hand of peace."

Baron von Hussarek said the dual monarchy could remain fully confident in its army and alliances to obtain a good and honorable peace. In the course of the debate Count Czernin, formerly Foreign Minister, said that the Austrian Emperor's advance to King Ferdinand of Rumania was made under his full Ministerial responsibility. Count Czernin said he had learned at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference that King Ferdinand was beginning to comprehend the isolated and desperate situation of Rumania and that he wished to enter into relations with Emperor Charles. Count Czernin said he informed Dr. von Kuehlmann, at the time German Foreign Secretary, of the King's wishes. As a result, the Count said, Rumania escaped a last desperate combat and attained immediate peace.

OUR MEN STAND DEADLIEST FIRE, THEN ADVANCE

Prussian Guards and Bavarians Are Badly Beaten by Americans. LATTER FORCE BARRAGE They Never Halt, but Hurl Enemy Back in Hand to Hand Fighting.

By The Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 30.—Through a barrage as deadly as any the Germans have laid down on any sector for months the American soldiers, comprising men from the middle West and Eastern States, pushed their line forward a little more to-day, and to-night it forms the apex of the long allied front. Their progress was considerable, though less than two miles, but it is regarded as a brilliant operation in view of the determined countering by the Germans.

On either side the French also moved forward, while steady pressure was maintained against the east and west flanks. Information early in the day indicated the withdrawal of the Fourth Guards, but it developed that that renowned organization and the Bavarians were still on the front, and the strong opposition they offered justified their reputation, but their sacrifice was in vain.

Met Two Heavy Attacks.

The Americans withstood two heavy attacks during the night and at daylight began their operations, which left them to-night well to the north of Serres on the long slopes approaching the Henry Woods beyond Neales, a little town directly across the road from the German positions. The Germans bitterly opposed.

The east end of the line swings northwardly opposite this point and then drops off sharply in the direction of Clerges and Ronchères. The French were in the history of the division, the line being pushed forward across the zone to the northwest.

The Germans are holding positions in Neales forest, from which their guns are shelling ineffectively. It was late in the day before the whole of Serres was cleared. The Germans dug in to the northern part of the town tenaciously and used their machine guns murderously.

Neither side used artillery in this particular battle. There was hand to hand fighting in the streets, in which the Americans proved the masters, driving the enemy before them.

Fight for Meurcy Farm.

The story of the fight for the possession of Meurcy farm, lying directly south of Serres, will long be remembered in the history of the division. The Germans on their withdrawal left behind a strong force of machine gunners and infantry. The Americans moved forward through the yellow wheat fields, which were sprayed and torn by bullets. But they advanced as though on a drill ground.

The American guns laid down a heavy artillery fire, but notwithstanding this many of the Germans remained when it came to hand to hand fighting. In a group of farm buildings the enemy had set up a strong defence. Here the Germans stuck to their guns and the Americans rushed them and killed the survivors at their posts.

It was a little battle without mercy and typical of similar engagements occurring along the whole line. The Prussian Guards were the machine gun and infantry, discipline and traditions, but were outwitted and outflanked.

Troops Go On Steadily.

To the north of the farm, up the long slopes leading to the woods, the Americans encountered the fiercest exhibition of German war science. The Germans laid down a barrage which, it is said, was as heavy as had ever been employed. The Americans' guns replied heavily.

The order for the advance came and the line moved forward across the grain fields directly through the barrage. On a nearby hillside the chief staff officers watched the operation. They saw shells falling in some cases, but the line in the line, but the troops never halted. On through the barrage the Americans went into the German positions, attacking fiercely the machine gun and infantry detachments. The barrage died away, the Germans leaving the work of resistance to the men they had failed to protect with their heavy guns.

The Germans were "mopped up" and the Americans held their new line just east of the forest. Not many prisoners were taken, but there and there a few were rounded up and brought in. Sergeant Louis Louis of Sioux City contributed fourteen. He attacked eighteen Germans who were in possession of the village, and killed four of them and capturing the others. Awful execution was done by the Americans. Eight captured guards said they were all that remained of a company of eighty-six. Yesterday their number had been reduced to thirty and a Lieutenant. To-day the Lieutenant and all the rest except them were killed.

YANKEES STILL IN DEATH GRIP WITH VETERANS

Take Hill 212 From Prussian Guards After Bitter Fight. DEFY TERRIFIC BARRAGE Famed German Divisions Gain Nothing But Time at Fearful Cost.

By HERBERT BAILEY. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 30.—Severe fighting is still in progress on the southern side of the Marne front, where American troops face the Fourth Division of Prussian Guards. This division has been driven back, and in spite of its fierce attacks the Americans yesterday made slight advances, notably in the region of Meurcy farm, which they have taken.

Hill 212, which dominates Serres and the immediate territory beyond, is in American hands and all indications point to the fact that the Americans have not only defeated the Prussians, who were specially sent against them, but have forced them back. The losses in this division of the Prussian Guard have been particularly severe. Captured Germans say that of one company only ten men were left, and of these seven were taken prisoners.

Never throughout yesterday did the fighting slacken, the struggle for mastery being one of the most remarkable of the war. Every foot of ground was obtained only at fearful cost.

On Slope Without Shelter.

The men lay out in the open on a slope without protection of any kind. A torrent of shells fell among them, the constant roar being broken by the swish and whistle of machine gun bullets. Every soldier was left far behind the front line, which had been pushed forward into the enemy positions. Under cover of their barrage the Americans moved forward with machine guns, and with a combination of bayonet charges and mowing actions, ejected the enemy, and temporarily, at least, their position would remain in American hands. Then the Prussians would advance again, and at arm's length the two armies met. Every man fought for his life and there was no thought of taking prisoners.

Gain Nothing But Time. At last, late yesterday evening the Americans made a slight advance as a result of the day's fighting, and the badly beaten guard division saw that their position would remain nothing except a little time in which the Germans back of them might carry out their retreat.

Many stories are told concerning yesterday's fighting. It appears the Germans contemplated an attack on the village of Serres, and had massed their troops ready for the blow when knowledge of the impending attack reached the Americans. Immediately the American artillery was turned upon this area, with the result that the masses of Germans broke and fled. So deadly was the American artillery fire that not many escaped, and the counter attack never came.

In the same region the enemy put down a severe barrage back of the American line and in the front area. It was necessary, however, for American support troops to pass through this fire, and when ordered to do so not a man hesitated. I was told by those who saw the men go forward that it was one of the most thrilling sights imaginable.

Wounded, but Wanted to Fight.

One American who had been wounded in the head was sent to a dressing station and told to await the ambulance. In a few minutes he was missing, and subsequently discovered unconscious by the roadside on the way to the front. When he recovered he told how he had tried to steal his way back to his company.

Another American, a messenger, was badly wounded in his hands and feet, and although told to go back he refused, insisting on staying with his company. Such is the spirit of the Americans.

In the desperate fighting for Serres the village changed hands at least nine times and at the finish remained in possession of the American soldiers. Throughout the day the Prussian Guard attacked again and again, and suffered heavy losses. When night closed the fighting the Prussians had been forced back north to the height beyond Serres.

For some time during the day the Ger-

Trainloads of Captured German Guns Sent to Rear by the Americans

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 30.—The great quantities of German artillery captured by our troops during the latest Franco-American offensive began to-day to stream back from the areas south of Soissons and west of Chateau Thierry for the town where the American headquarters are located.

One batch of twenty carloads included everything from German 77s to 210s. Another batch of ninety-five cannon embraced 77s, 78s, 105s, 150s and 210s. Trains heavily loaded were passing to the rear throughout the day.

Some idea of the great amount of ammunition captured can be gained from the fact that one American unit before the removal of the cannon devoted three days especially to shooting off the German shells taken in the drive on the first day. The sergeants were permitted the first honor of firing the guns, returning the shells in the direction of the German lines on the first day. The corporals had it all the way the second day, and on the third it was the privates who jammed the Hun shells into the breeches and pulled the lanyards. Thousands of machine guns have also been taken.

Arrangements have been made for the shipment of some of the captured ordnance to the United States for use in patriotic drives and to be placed on view in American cities.

BRILLIANT FIGHT AT GRAND ROZOY GERMAN PEOPLE EXPECT DEFEAT

Supported by French They Advance in Face of Heavy Fire. Depression Greatest Since War Began, Says Traveller From Berlin.

ENEMY IN A "BALCONY" BELIEVE FOCH CAN WIN

English Troops Cross Perfectly Open Ground and Gain Important Points. Would Cede Alsace-Lorraine to Get Peace Before Too Late.

By GERALD CAMPBELL. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, July 30.—An attack on Grand Rozoy and Butte de Chalmont was carried out this afternoon by a combination of French and British divisions attached to Gen. Mangin's army. According to a French officer the British, upon whom fell the heaviest part of the work, fought brilliantly. They were on the left of the French, and Sunday, when the attack began, acted as a flank guard while our allies crossed the brook in front of Grand Rozoy and advanced to a high, bare hill north of the town, and affording extensive views of the country to the north and east.

The divisions met a strong resistance in the shape of rear guard defence, consisting chiefly of machine guns. The French took the hill and reached their objectives with comparative ease, and having sustained extraordinarily small losses.

Monday it was the turn of the British to make the chief attack, the French acting as a flank guard and not starting their advance until the British had begun. The British, who on the first day crossed the Soissons road at Meisner Hill, had for their objective the line of heights beyond the village of Rozoy, in which, as the French officer who witnessed the advance said, the Germans were waiting for them as if sitting on a balcony.

Met Artillery and Machine Guns.

Besides the machine gun resistance the infantry had to meet a heavy artillery bombardment, as the enemy on this part of the front at present is concentrating all of his guns on the infantry front. Occasionally also villages in the rear are being bombarded, but little counter-battery work is being done.

Early this morning the attack went forward in a satisfactory way, the British carrying their first line to the woods on the east of the road and taking Grand Rozoy, which was a blazing mass of flames, in their stride, while the French right got their objectives south-east of Beugneux, but Beugneux itself is strongly held. The enemy evidently determined to make a stand there, using it as a stronghold.

It was then decided in the afternoon to make another assault and it was this

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Sack of "Baccy" Better Than a Ray of Sunshine

"YOU have had, I know, that good old feeling that just gets in a man's bones when the sun comes from behind the clouds after four days' absence. My friend, that feeling cannot be compared with the joy that comes to a soldier's heart when he receives a sack of 'baccy.'"

So writes Private E. M. Jones, Company G, 167th Infantry, to a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor. Don't you want to give joy to a soldier's heart? See page 5.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Fighting Area Cut in Half Since French Offensive Started.

LINE 30 MILES LONG Scots Gain at Buzancy; French Lose Beugneux, Yankees Cling to Sergy.

ENEMY'S REPORTS FALSE

Despite Continued Retreat Berlin Tells of Victories and of Losses to Entente.

LONDON, July 30.—Despite the most terrific counter attacks which the Germans have launched since they entered the Marne region in May and the use of nearly 1,000,000 men in a relatively small area, less than half of what it was when the French offensive began ten days ago, the Germans were unable to make any progress today except in a couple of minor localities. Their utmost efforts retarded the advance of the French, Americans and British, but failed to stop them.

The chief and most brilliant advance of the day was made by the American troops in the face of the concentrated resistance of the best troops the Germans had. After holding Sergy against repeated attacks by the famous Fourth Prussian Guard the Americans this morning pushed their line almost two miles to the north, beyond Neales, which is practically the same as Serres, and at last reports were holding their position firmly.

The fighting was exceedingly fierce along the whole line, now about thirty miles long. On the western side of the salient the Scots made a small gain at Buzancy and now hold part of the village. South of this point the French lost the village of Beugneux, about five miles northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois, but to the northeast of the latter place they advanced their lines and took possession of the high ground, giving them a very advantageous position.

Americans Hold Sergy.

American troops were unable to hold Clerges, five miles southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois, but at Sergy, on the same line two miles nearer to Fere-en-Tardenois, the utmost efforts of the Germans, delivered in great force, were unable to budge them.

On the eastern side of the salient powerful attacks were made by the Germans against St. Euphrase, the gray clad columns advancing on both sides in assault after assault, but all failed. The enemy, however, made a small gain to the west of the village, against which the Allies are reported to have taken possession of the village of Aubilly, in the upper valley of the Aisne, which is in the same vicinity.

The night report from German army headquarters says: "After his defeat yesterday the enemy has remained in the same position." The earlier statement from the same source describes the operations extending as a German victory. It asserts that the Allies launched attacks with strong forces against the new German lines north of the Ourcq and against the German positions on the wooded heights southwest of Rheims, but that the French, British and Americans were thrown back on the whole attacking front with the heaviest of losses. In fact it was the Germans who attacked and were thrown back with tremendous casualties.

Germans Issue False Reports.

Berlin asserts that the main attack was delivered by the Allies on the front from Hartennes to Fere-en-Tardenois in the morning and that after the Allies' troops had "stormed" again and again the German positions, all the results broken down before and at the German lines. It is said the Allies attacked five times southwest of Rheims, between Chameux and Vignay, but were repulsed everywhere; all of which, as usual, is entirely false.

Although the Germans have not yet developed where the Germans intend to make their stand the advance of the Americans to-day and the gains made by the French and British in the north of the Ourcq, make it clear that the German line can not be established immediately north of that stream, as had been expected in some quarters.

The most likely place now for a German stand is immediately south of the Vesle River, where a ridge or series of hills runs across the pocket. If they stop there, however, the probability is that it will be only for a short time, as the position north of the Vesle is better, while that north of the Aisne, along the famous Chemin des Dames, is by far the strongest defensive line in that part of France. Proudly that is the "ultimate objective" of the retiring German armies.

Bank of France Charter Renewed.

PARIS, July 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the measure providing for the renewal of the privileges of the charter of the Bank of France for twenty-five years. The vote was 231 to 12.

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